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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Pennsylvania's Majority.

The result in this State cannot but be gratifying to the friends of the Union. Although the returns of the election are meagre, we have had sufficient to warrant that the majority in the State, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, will be from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand. In every county in the State heard from there have been large Union gains. From the few returns we have had from the army, it is estimated that the official majority of the State will be upwards of thirty thousand.

Meagre Returns.

The telegraph wires worked so badly last evening, on account of the storm, that but little news was received over them. The agent of the Western Associated Press, at one o'clock this morning, announced that the lines were either working badly or not at all, and that in consequence no election returns beyond those previously sent could be transmitted until the weather improves. This will account for the meagreness of election news.

THE RESULT BY STATES.

States.	Union Maj.	Lincoln Electors.	McClellan Electors.
Maine	15,000	7	...
New Hampshire	5,000	5	...
Massachusetts	75,000	12	...
Rhode Island	6,000	4	...
Vermont	15,000	5	...
Connecticut	5,000	6	...
New York	10,000	33	...
Pennsylvania	20,000	26	...
Maryland	5,000	7	...
West Virginia	9,000	5	...
Ohio	45,000	21	...
Indiana	35,000	18	...
Michigan	10,000	8	...
Minnesota	5,000	4	...
Iowa	20,000	8	...
Missouri	5,000	11	...
Illinois	25,000	16	...
Kentucky (Dem.)	20,000	...	11
Delaware (Dem.	450	...	3
New Jersey (Dem.)	5,500	...	7
		196	21
Lincoln's majority		175	

TO HEAR FROM.

Kansas	3	
Nevada	3	
Oregon	3	
California	5	

The Vote in Allegheny County.

We re-publish our table of the vote in this county, making such additions as we have received officially. The majority on the home vote will not fall short of 8,500 for Lincoln and Johnson:

DISTRICTS.	1860.	1861.	1861.	1861.	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.
PITTSBURGH.						
First Ward	234	513	318	558	267	
Second Ward	233	341	251	497	181	
Third Ward, 1st pret	236	56	105	374	247	
Third Ward, 2d pet	*127	*238	164	216	169	
Fourth Ward	247	285	249	576	206	
Fifth Ward, 1st pet	57	19	Tie	238	237	
Fifth Ward, 2d pet	226	38	150	454	158	
Sixth Ward	361	57	349	807	412	
Seventh Ward	156	139	135	316	161	
Eighth Ward	285	193	169	518	274	
Ninth Ward	240	282	221	626	281	
ALLEGHENY.						
First Ward	377	486	500	777	171	
Second Ward	352	420	388	758	288	
Third Ward, 1st pet	390	419	413	813	163	
Third Ward, 2d pet		49	*98	258	317	
Fourth Ward, 1st pet	392	450	434	759	251	
Fourth Ward, 2d pet	170	60	70	308	212	
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingham, 1st pet	219	75	43	53	10	
Birmingham, 2d pet	125	146	51	86	35	
Duquesne	113	101	80	219	114	
East Birmingham	194	167	103	442	284	
Elizabeth	53	55	50	121	72	
Lawrenceville, 1st p	207	111	*14	204	102	
Lawrenceville, 2d pet			93	263	161	
Manchester	46	150	102	430	227	
Mt. Washington	136	128	132	270		
Monongahela	38	12	86			
Sharpsburg	99	41	31	*		
Sewickley	133	101	86	248	148	
South Pittsburgh	107	89	86	248	148	
Tarentum	59	82	65	118	34	
Temperanceville	37	89	43	158	153	
West Pittsburgh (new)		45	37	60	14	
West Pittsburgh	24	28	39			
TOWNSHIPS.						
Baldwin	168	56	64	247	152	
Charlters	93	17	*1	110	99	
Collins	178	165	160	320	150	
Crescent	*9	*15	*16			
East Deer	44	50	49			
Elizabeth	360	323	271	527	216	
Fawn, 1st pet	138	65	43			
Fawn, 2d pet	126	113				
Findley	*25	*23	*24			
Franklin	*3	*67	*14			
Hampton, (new)		24	26			
Harrison			41	95	39	
Indiana	63	39	108			
Jefferson	65	*8	*19	148	120	
Lower St. Clair	82	*113	83	353	466	
Marshall		*34				
M'Candless	*41	*13	*4			
M'Clure	43	37	50	172	98	
Mifflin	177	*9	*9	305	814	
Moon	77	47	49	125	107	
Newlon	58	44	41	51	4	
North Fayette	55	41	39	140	90	
Ohio	84	80	47	141	76	
Patton	58	43	43			
Peebles, 1st pet	117	143	159	243	76	
Peebles, 2d pet	67	48	43	109	61	
Penn	163	174	143	241	66	
Pine	25	31	27			
Pitt	155	148	103	334	168	
Plum	47	95	60	164	98	
Reserve	118	34	Tie	289	207	
Richland	35	50				
Robinson	49	54	43	243	146	
Ross	71	35	44	175	127	
Sewickley	*30	45	44			
Shaler	139	97	65	260	147	
Scott (new)		53	55	129	74	
Snowden	123	99	70			
South Fayette	80	88	99	161	49	
Union (new)		84	42	135	127	
Upper St. Clair		94	17	13		
Versailles		114	76	12	199	179
West Deer		154	98	252		
Wilkins		172	344	236	418	100
Total		8907	7655	6438		

Soldiers' vote, hospital, Ninth Ward:

Lincoln	114
McClellan	11

Vote at Camp Reynolds:

Lincoln	77
McClellan	55

GEN. ROSECRANS.—A St. Louis letter says: The city is somewhat excited concerning the reported removal of General Rosecrans from command of this Department. Truth demands the statement that there has been considerable opposition since the war began by Democrats, though many of the charges have been absurd and untrue. It has been no secret that there was dissatisfaction at Washington, although it is difficult to say how Rosecrans could have done better with the limited forces at his command. The Copperheads are actively circulating a report he is to be removed because he is a McClellan man, which is false. General Rosecrans has special reasons to detest McClellan, and besides, his political sentiments are radical anti-slavery sentiments.

The name of Gen. Banks has been freely mentioned as his probable successor. Under the circumstances, Banks would be about the best man for Missouri. His failure on the Red river is believed to be the origin of Price's invasion, and the remembrance of it is not pleasant. As Rosecrans' removal has been discussed for some time, the Union sentiment of this city has settled upon Gen. Thomas Ewing, the hero of Pilot Knob, as the man for the place. Make Ewing a Major General for gallant services, and then give him this Department. Such a reward is due to his courage, his loyalty and his talents.

THE prospect of a confederation of the British Provinces seems to have set the Canucks all agog about a name for the new nation. Canada papers publish columns on the subject, editorials and communications. One suggests New Britain, another Victoria, a third Cabotis, the fourth Canada, and others Canadia, Acadia, Borelia, Tupona, Britania, British North America, etc.

MRS. FRANCES L. CLAYTON, now in Maine, enlisted in the army at St. Paul, Minn., with her husband in 1861, and fought by his side in the battle of Stone River. She was in eighteen battles; once a prisoner; three times wounded —in hand, hip and knee; and at her husband's death made known her sex to her general and was discharged. Now that she walked ninety-three miles, from Lexington to Louisville, bare-headed and bare-footed, tracking her way in blood.

Benjamin Marshall, one of the survivors among the prisoners of war confined in the Dartmoor Prison in England during the war of 1812, died at Troy, N.Y., recently at the age of seventy-five years. He was present at the massacre of a number of those prisoners upon whom the guard fired indiscriminately, upon a trivial pretext, killing seventy, and wounding many more. Mr. Marshall only escaped by dropping on his hands and knees and retreating to his cell.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is stated to be 2,800,000 bushels in excess this year over that of any previous crop. At the same time, that young State has sent twelve thousand of her laborers to the field as soldiers.

THE TAX ON IRON CASTINGS.

Internal Revenue Decision In Full.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The following is an important decision in full, made a few days since, concerning the tax on castings and other articles which form parts of a distinct manufacture, a telegraphic synopsis of which has already been published in the COMMERCIAL:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is exceedingly difficult to lay down general rules with such precision of language as not to be liable to misconstruction, especially where the interests of parties lead them to make an application to suit their particular purposes. I am not, therefore, surprised that expressions which are to be found in some of the many letters that have issued from this office have had a different meaning ascribed to them from what was intended, and that in those cases in which a tax-payer has been relieved from a too stringent interpretation of the act of Congress, he has strained our words to a sense not required or expected, and thus misled others as well as himself, and embarrassed the assessor in the performance of his duties.

In an office from which five hundred letters issue daily it is impossible to adapt the phraseology of each with critical accuracy to all imaginable circumstances, or, in the use of words of not very definite meaning, to hedge on all sides against possible misconception. The most we can do is to inform correspondents of their own special obligations, and leave to the Commissioner, his published decisions, which are generally carefully considered, to lay down rules of general application.

When several articles made by hand or machinery enter by construction into the structure of a distinct manufacture, and all are the work of one person or firm, it is one of the most difficult problems we have to solve how the tax is to be adjusted. It is certain that we cannot adjust it to the satisfaction of every interest, or so that it may not work apparent, perhaps real, hardships somewhere. Our object is to accomplish, if possible, what the law means as made, and to stick to that, let it please or offend whom it may. If we were to undertake to amend it, we might possibly make it something better, or we might probably make it a great deal worse. In construing it, however, we must not forget, as an element of consideration, that Congress intended neither oppression to the citizen nor injury to the general interests of trade or business.

By the 9th section of the excise act there is laid "on castings of iron exceeding ten pounds in weight, for each casting not otherwise provided for, a duty of three dollars per ton." By the same section it is enacted that upon the articles mentioned in the section, except where otherwise specified, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or received for consumption, &c., there shall be paid the duties thereinafter stated.

Here is positive provision imposing a duty of three dollars per ton on all iron castings exceeding ten pounds in weight. These castings may be used as a material in the construction of other manufactures, or for some seperate and independent purpose. The tax is laid on the castings; and it matters not whether they are used by the manufacturer in the construction of machinery, or sold to another to be used in the same or some other way.

Castings under ten pounds in weight are subject to a different rule. Nuts and washers less than two ounces in weight are specially mentioned; but all other castings weighing less than ten pounds belong to the class for which the *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. is provided. How does the clause above quoted, putting articles made for the use of the manufacturer himself, or consumed by him, on the same footing with those made for sale, affect this clause?

It is certain that Congress did not intend to allow large firms or corporations to escape taxes imposed on small operators. If they, in manufacturing all parts of the different machinery which they have occasion to use, were to be taxed only on the complete machine when finished, instead of several parts which they would otherwise be obliged to purchase in the market, it is obvious that they would be enabled to monopolize business and destroy competition. Congress, in providing for the exemption requiring manufacturers to pay tax on manufactures used by them as material for other manufactures, was necessary. The measure was at least one, which, it obviously indispensable to the proper protection of the small capitalist. But in applying this provision we must be careful not to forget its object, nor to make an application of it so as to cause it to operate severely upon the very interests it was intended to protect. We are not to suppose that Congress designed to send the Assistant Assessor into every machine or wheelwright shop in the country to tax every piece of manufacture the tradesman makes and uses in building a spinning wheel, a cart or a carriage, though he might have purchased something of the same kind in a neighboring city. Such an interpretation would be to give a harsh expression to a law intended to be benign. On the other hand, it is equally unreasonable to suppose that where a manufacturer casts a thousand nuts or burrs, which he may use in the construction of any one of a thousand engines or other machinery, he should not be taxed on what he so consumes in his business. The proper line, as we can draw it, is this: When a manufacturer makes a casting specially for a particular machine which he is engaged in constructing, and which is intended to have no other use, the manufacture is to be taxed in its finished state, as a whole, and not in parts.

With this explanation it will not be difficult for Assistant Assessors to determine what manufactures designed for use consumed in another manufacture are taxable, and what parts of manufactures designed for a special and particular object, and never a complete manufacture in themselves, are not taxable. It is for them, in most cases, under the general instructions we give, to apply the rule and the plummet to the particular case, and tax or not as circumstances shall appear to require.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Witchcraft in Italy.

The Italian correspondent of the London *Post* sends an account of one of the most extraordinary politi cal devices which ever entered the head of even a monk:

It appears that in the convent of the Augustinian nuns at Loretto there was formerly a pupil, daughter of one of the supporters of Victor Emmanuel. This young lady left the convent in April of the present year, and immediately afterward a rumor was circulated that another pupil of the convent had been bewitched by her. Pins and needles were said to have been vomited in large quantities, and unusual nonsense of witchcraft largely drawn upon. At last the young lady was invited to visit the convent, which she did, in company with two of her relations, a young man, however, she was separated on some pretense.

The chaplain, the physician, and the lady superior then confronted her, charged her with witchcraft, and demanded to be informed of the incantations used and the agreement entered into with the demon. The girl, though naturally much terrified, at once denied all knowledge of any such proceedings, whereupon a most painful scene ensued. Holy water was sprinkled about liberally, the priest twisted his stole round her neck, and, reading his exorcisms, and, finally, the proceedings wound up by the two miscreants, under the advice of the nun, stripping the poor girl nearly naked and, after beating her severely, signing a compact with Satan. Under all these distressing circumstances, the girl naturally fainted, but, upon her recovery, was subjected to the most ingnitious devices, such as threatening her with death, and showing her a box of pins and needles, said to have been vomited by the victim of the enchantment, and a letter said to have been found upon her person, containing the words "Death to the Pope!"

A similar scene was in course of enactment in another room, where a nun was striving to induce the girl's mother to confess to her daughter's guilt. At last she succeeded in getting away from the convent with her daughter, who conveyed her home, hysterical, sobbing, and terrified. When this disgraceful story became known the inhabitants of Loretto turned out, and a riot was imminent. The syndic, however, stopped it by arresting the physician and chaplain for their illegal conduct. In the meanwhile, it has been discovered that the girl said to have been bewitched is and has been perfectly well, and that the whole thing has been planned to produce an impression on the ignorant that the enemies of the temporal power are the friends of the devil, and the present revolution in Italy is the work of a demoniacal agency.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The result of the Presidential election having relieved the market of suspense, there was in this morning a general increase o fbusiness. Speculation seems to have started up with the common consent of all parties. The market exhibits more buoyancy than at any period since last month. The market is higher throughtout, and there was more demand for stocks and a larger business was transacted. There was marked improvement in the standing of gold and exchanges. Gold is excited, with large speculative purchases for an advance, which are supported by an active demand for export. The price opened at 246, touched 259, and receded to 254. Increased speculation has produced an active demand for money, and the tendency is toward a slight stringency. The rate on call is 7 per cent. Discounting is very dull. Foreign Exchange is quiet as usual in the middle of the week, with the rate unchanged.

Resignation of General McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says General McClellan sent his resignation to the War Department last evening.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The publication that General McClellan has resigned his commission as a Major General is not verified on enquiry at the War Department, which has received no such notification whatever.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Large Gains in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK UNION BY 5,000 MAJ.

LARGE CONGRESSIONAL GAINS.

Delaware and New Jersey Reported Democratic.

Lincoln's Majority in the Electoral College 175.

Pennsylvania.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, Nov. 9.

This county will give eight hundred and fifty Union majority; a gain of seventy-five. E. S.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, November 9.

Returns from thirteen districts give a gain of ninety-one votes on the October vote. Lincoln's majority on the home vote will be at least 250 in the county, a gain of over 200.

W. H.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, November 9.

The Union gains in Dauphin county, in eight districts, aggregate 320 over October, indicating 1,200 Union majority.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

The *Bulletin* estimates the Union majority in the State at from 10,000 to 15,000, which will be swelled to over 35,000 by the soldier vote.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, November 9.

The polls of Clarion Borough have just closed and the result is 54 to 54, which is a gain of 14 votes for the Union ticket over the October election. You may rely upon it that Clarion county will present a largely reduced Democrat majority. We have made a gallant fight since the last election, and the result is in our favor. Strattonville borough gives a Union gain of five.

S. Y.

Special Dispatch to th Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, November 9.

Lincoln's majority in this county will be about 1,800.

G. R.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The majority in Lawrence county is 1,842 for the Union, a gain of 300. E. S.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, November 9.

The following Union majorities and gains are at hand:

	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
New Castle	226	17	...
Pollock	164	29	...
Union	64	20	...
Taylor	30	12	...
Neshannock	98	22	...
Hickory	42		3
Shenango	82	13	...
Mahoning	114	5	...
North Beaver	194	51	...
Little Beaver	71	7	...
Big Beaver	65	14	...
Wilmington	164	42	...
Perry	77	20	...
Wayne	Tie.		
Pulaski	175	7	
Scott	40	15	...
Plain Grover	93		...

Washington gives 43 majority for McClellan. I think we are good for 1,800 in Laurence.

R. M. A.

NEW YORK.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Defeat of James Brooks for Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The State will probably give Lincoln five thousand or six thousand majority.

New Jersey probably for McClellan by a similar majority. Returns are not full from either State.

S. H. G.

The *Commercial* says the official vote for member of Congress in the 8th District gives a Union majority of two hundred and fifty-six over Brooks.

The *Express* in is late edition claims the election of Mr. Brooks in the 8th District.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.

At the *Journal* office the State is claimed for the Republican ticket by at least 5,000. The *Argus* claims the State for the Democrats by from 5,000 to 25,000. The Republicans will have about twenty-five majority in the Assembly.

NEW YORK, November 9.

It is reported that Brooks is defeated in the eighth Congressional District. The Tammany ticket for County Officers is elected, except Messrs. Conner, Blozat, and McKeon, for County Clerks. Russel, Tammany for City Judge is elected.

Maryland.

Union Majority, 5,000.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The Republican majority in Maryland is about 5,000.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The Republicans have a majority in the House, but Senate is doubtful. The majority in the State will be about 5,000.

Connecticut.

Lincoln's Majority 5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 9.—Returns from all the towns in the State but one give Lincoln 5,011 majority, and the soldiers' vote will increase it.

Delaware.

The Democratic Majority, 450.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 9.—Returns not yet complete. The State is very doubtful.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 9.

McClellan carries the State by four hundred and fifty majority.

New Jersey.

5,500 MAJORITY FOR McCLELLAN.

Two Union Congressmen Elected.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.

New Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority. Starr and Newell, Union, and Sitgreaves, Reger and Wright, Democrats, are elected to Congress. The State Senate will stand thirteen Democrats to eight Union—a Union gain of one member. The House, with three counties to hear from, stands thirty Union to twenty-one Democrats. The Union ticket probably has a majority of one or two there, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a very small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ten Eyck, Union. The Unionists gain 9,000 votes over 1862, when Governor Parker was elected by nearly 15,000 majority. The Union party carry every county in South and West Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature there.

UNFORTUNATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., Nov. 9.

An unfortunate railway accident occurred at Perryville last night, owing to the engineer approaching the steam ferry-boat Maryland at too high rate of speed. The through freight train collided with an engine and four cars, which were standing on the steamer. Both engines and seven cars were buried by the shock into the river. Among them were three loaded cars of Adams' Express Campany. No lives were lost. No detention to travel will ensue. One of the engines was the heaviest ast used on the road, and both were new and very valuable. An emigrant was hurt in leaping from the train.

10,000 Prisoners to be Exchanged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says negotiations for the exchange of 10,000 prisoners at the mouth of the Savannah River were arranged on Saturday by the Commissioners. Supplies for the Union prisoners had previously been forwarded.

Administration Sustained.

Serenade to President Lincoln.

His Speech to the Pennsylvania Club.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

At a late hour last night, President Lincoln was serenaded by the club of Pennsylvanians. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

Friends and fellow citizens: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to me, I had been informed that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country, but I do believe and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this days work, if it be as you assume and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the salvation of the country. I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be I have no desire to modify this opinion that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interests of their country, and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages. I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply grateful for the mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I owe thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free Government and the rights of humanity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Rebel Attack of Sunday Night.

Disastrous Repulse of the Enemy.

IMPORTANT TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The Tax on the Hulls of Vessels.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

Full details of the reconoissance made by the rebels on Sunday night on the Army of the Potomac have been received. The rebels commenced the attack by gobbling up eighty of our pickets belonging to the Second Corps. These were captured from the same spot where a similar depredation was perpetrated about a week ago, and the location is represented as being a very unsafe one. This portion of the picket line is necessarily detached from that on either side of it, because of the character of the ground. This enables the enemy to flank it and get in the rear without the possibility of discovery after dark, and the pickets are then of course at their mercy. After having accomplished the capture of this portion of the pickets, the rebels, who were about 1,000 or 1,500 strong, turned their attention to the other part of the line. For a while they had everything their own way, our pickets retiring before the rebels as they advanced. Flushed by success, they at length essayed an assault upon the works, and for a while fought desperately, but vainly. They were not only repulsed, but a strong force of our troops was thrown out in front, which drove them nearly to their own line of works, when they rallied and drove our men some distance. The fighting lasted altogether some four hours, and most of the time raged furiously. The cannonading, which was kept up from some dozen or so batteries, added to the constant roar of musketry, gave the affair an appearance of a regular battle, and for a time the impression became general that we were sustaining an attack in force. When the fight closed the rebels held that portion of the picket. Their loss is estimated to be about 350, about 50 being brought into our lines as prisoners, and the remainder killed and wounded. Our loss, including the captures of picket men, besides whom they took no other prisoners, does not exceed 150. Yesterday there was a great deal of cannonading and picket firing along the entire front.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued in explanation of section ninety-seven of the Internal Revenue Act, which provides that where the United States is a purchaser of articles on which there is imposed or the duty increased by the act under a contract of the proper officer of the department by which the contract was made, showing according to these regulations that the articles so purchased and liable to such subsequent duty, shall be taken and received in discharge of such subsequent duties on articles so contracted to be delivered. Accordingly, on such contract where the duties have been paid, the claim can be allowed and the duties remitted by application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that only one tax can be levied on the hull of vessels, and that is two per cent. ad valorem when the hull is launched. No assessment can be made after it is launched, or when it is more completely finished. In determining the assessment of two per cent. ad valorem for repairs made on vessels, when such repairs exceed ten per centum of the cost of the vessel, an estimate must be made of said vessel.

The following Western officers were dismissed the service: Captain Sylvester Cogswell, 6th Michigan heavy artillery, for having been absent four hundred and forty-five days; Captain D. S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio Volunteers, for deserting his command and circulating false and exaggerated reports of the losses of the army; Captain Wm. Neassil, 82d Ohio Volunteers, for having presented and certified to a fraudulent claim against the United States; Captain Edwin M. Newcomb, 16th Iowa Volunteers, for absence without leave; Captain James Cullen, 1st Michigan cavalry, for drunkenness; Colonel Edward Bacon, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, for incompstency and inefficiency; First Lieutenant Michael Dempsey, 24th Michigan; Captain Michael Gleason, 23d Illinois. The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Asst. Surgeon G. W. H. Lemper, 17th Indiana Vols., has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged. Capt. Wm. T. Cummings, 19th Ky. volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Intelligence has been received that the Canadian authorities are vigilant in endeavoring to break up rebel organizations in Canada.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Hon. R. J. Walker to Succeed Mr. Fessenden.

Arrest of New York Merchants.

FLORIDA EXPEDITION ATTACKED.

The Capture of the Florida.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

There is a rumor here that Robert J. Walker is to succeed Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury, and that he leavas for Washington this evening.

The *Commercial* says three New York merchants have been summoned to Washington to answer charges of complicity with blockade running. Names not given.

The Lafayette, for Havre to-day, took out $10,000 in treasure.

Per the Arago, we have the Palmetto *Herald*, of 12th inst., which says an expedition under Lieut. Colonel Warpel, with a mounted force, commanded by Major Keith, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, on the 1st went from Magnolia, Fla., and on the return were attacked, ten miles from camp, defeating our force after a contest of an hour. Our loss was 2 killed, 5 wounded; 2 commissioned officers and 25 enlisted men captured; also, 25 horses. Many of the missing had since come in.

Per steamer Columbia, we have dates to the 5th from New Orleans. Direct news from Mexico, through the Estaffette, of the 1st, says vagabonds, deserters and robbers infest every road, robbing every one they met.

The *Herald* and *Times* have editorials on the capture of the pirate Florida. The *Herald* publishes the Brazilian proclamation of neutrality, which declares the ports of Brazil shall not be made bases of hostile operations by either belligerents. The *Herald* thinks the details, when known, will justify Capt. Collins' conduct.

From Our Armies.

Important from General Sherman.

Rumored Removal of General Butler.

Gen. Hancock to Take His Command.

Gen. Humphreys to Command 2d Corps.

General Early Superseded by Ewell.

Rebels will Attempt to Flank Sheridan.

CINCINNATI, November 9.

Yesterday's Indianapolis *Journal* says: Officers from Chattanooga report that Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under Thomas to watch Hood. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta was burned, and Sherman is now marching directly for Charleston, South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Persons connected with Government discredit the reported movement of Sherman upon Charleston, and state there is no official verification of the statement.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: A rumor has it that Major General Butler is to be relieved, and Major General Hancock appointed to his command. The command of the Second Corps will then, it is said, devolve upon Gen. Humphreys, Gen. Meade's Chief of Staff. Whether the army is about to go into winter quarters or not is extremely doubtful. If the weather continues bad it will hardly be practicable to continue operations, but with the return of good weather I am satisfied another effort will be made against the enemy either here or elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

The story published to-day that Atlanta had been burned and that Sherman was marching directly for Charleston, S. C., is not believed in ruling circles. The official information received yesterday from Gen. Sherman cannot for prudent reasons now be made public, but it may be said that the prospect for success in his present movements is highly encouraging and that his supplies are ample and in no danger of interruption.

Fifteen enlisted men under sentence of Court Martial were taken from the Old Capitol prison to-day, and sent to Gen. Dix at New York, who will forward them to the Dry Tortugas to serve out the terms of their sentence. They are principally deserters who had been sentenced to be shot, but whose punishment is commuted to imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The *Herald's* dispatches from Sheridan's army, of the 8th, state that Sheridan has received information that the rebels intend immediately to assume the offensive. Ewell has superseded Early. Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry was at Wardensville, on the Cacapon river on Monday. Imboden was also reported there, and the rebel force was over five thousand strong. Moseby has been reinforced by a regiment of Virginia cavalry, and on Monday was at Berryville. A raid is expected on Winchester, and on Sheridan's lines of communications. Rebel movements have been concentrated. The cavalry moved this morning.

To-day General Kelly's command successfully attacked a rebel force that was moving towards Moorefield. A general engagement is expected in a day or two. There is an indication that the rebels will attempt to flank Sheridan's position at Cedar creek. Early has gone to Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

Emperors in Consultation.

Florence to be the Capital of Italy.

Muller Sentenced to be Hung.

HALIFAX, November 9.

The steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th, arrived to-day. Her news is two days later.

The Confederate ship Southern Rights arrived at London from Rangoon with a valuable cargo.

The evidence on Muller's trial was all in, and the case for defense had spoken. The *Post* says that Parliament will continue its session as late as possible.

The Emperors of France and Russia had a long consultation at Nice on the 27th and 28th.

In Denmark there are rumors of a delay in peace negotiations. The Prussian commander at Alsund was ruling severely.

ITALY.—There are contradictory rumors regarding the insurgents in Venetia.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies in the Chamber has declared in favor of a convention and transfer of the capital to Florence.

LONDON, October 29.—Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Flour steady at 19@20s for extra State. Wheat quiet and steady at 7s 3d@8s for red western, and 7s 8d@8s for red Southern. Corn has advanced and is still rising up. Oats and Canada is quoted at 2s 6d. Provision and produce market is tending downward. Beef dull. Pork easier but not quotably lower. Bacon dull. Lard firm. Rosin, sales small, and prices nominal. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 68s. Petroleum dull and easier. The usual authorities quote refined at 1l 9s and 6d @1l 10s.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm. Sugar tends upward. Consols for the account 90@90¼. Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount, Erie shares 40 @41.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Evening.—The Danish Rigstadt meets on the 7th of November for the purpose of ratifying the treaty of peace.

Sheridan's defeat of Longstreet had the immediate effect to cause a material decline in the Confederate loan.

In the case of Muller the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Judge passed the sentence of death without the slightest hope of reprieve.

Important Movements of Hood and Sherman.

Since Hood escaped into Alabama, and Sherman entered that State in pursuit of him, the movements of the two armies have been so mystified that we could get no clue to their actual meaning. At length, however, the explanation has reached us, and we can now unplanation has reached us, and we can now understand what each party is aiming at. When Jefferson Davis arrived at Macon and planned the northward march of Hood, he gave him peremptory instructions to march into Tennessee. Davis anticipated that Hood would be able to do this by taking Chattanooga and then going on to Nashville, but Hood's subsequent movements proved most disastrous to his army. Still he was instructed in any case to push on into Tennessee, and his retreat into Alabama was for the purpose of reaching the Tennessee river at its great southern bend, and there crossing. Beauregard, although nominally commanding in that rebel department, has no authority to change Davis' plans, or to supersede Hood. Hence his reaching the army amounted to nothing practically. When Hood reached the Coosa River, Beauregard induced him to halt there and forbid any crossing, after the style which is so much in vogue in Virginia, expecting that Sherman would be good enough to favor them with an attack on Hood's front.

But Sherman's strategy does not seem to be comprehended by Beauregard, for so far from desiring to keep Hood out of Tennessee, the manœuvring actually to timing his own movements as to allow him to go there. The captured dispatch from Sherman to Thomas made when in the presence of the enemy; Colonel Hood aware of this, and prevented the rebel army crossing into East Tennessee; but with Hood and Beauregard seem to have thought that there was not so much risk in going into West Tennessee. This being the plan Sherman wanted, he merely confined his operations to observing the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Price moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

The Significance of the Result.

It is impossible to comprehend fully the significance of Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election or the moral influence that will be exerted by it, more especially abroad. The result is a charge to Mr. LINCOLN himself, and a proclamation to foreign nations. It instructs him concerning the will of the people, and tells him that they are as much opposed to treason in the North as the South; that they expect him to have a policy that will conform to their wishes, whereby the country will be saved from the exhibition which has been presented to the world of treason hatched and active support rendered the rebellion in our very midst. The people are not only loyal to the Government, as they have just declared, but they are brave, and expect the Administration to be not less so.

The Nation has not only once more declared that it confides in Mr. LINCOLN, but it has done so in a manner that evinces the determination that the rebellion shall be put down. Every word and syllable of the declaration of principles put forth by the Convention that nominated Mr. LINCOLN has been passed on and approved; a declaration in which the President will find reflected the will and temper of the vast majority of the loyal people of the land. Let the President turn to it as his guide; and let him believe that no people were ever more in earnest.

In selecting the agents whereby the popular will shall be enforced, it need not be thought that there exists a reason for conciliating those who have a sympathy with the rebellion. The time has come when none but truly loyal men should go on guard. It has been one of the amazing inconsistencies and the source of untold injury to the loyal cause, that this principle has not been more fully recognized in the policy of the Administration. It is not too much to say, that the country belongs mainly to the great mass of the American people who have stood faithful to the flag. It is a point on which the election conveys an instructive lesson.

The proclamation to other countries, which the result makes, is easily to be understood. It tells them that if they supposed the North would ever yield the contest, they have been in a grave error. Those countries may also find it profitable also to observe well what principles have been affirmed by the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN. If they ever supposed the North would submit to any interference in the affairs of the Government, they have been under a delusion. So nearly unanimous has been this affirmation by the people of the North, that British statesmen cannot do a more profitable thing for themselves than to heed at once and fully the significance of the grand request of the American People.

Nor can the French Emperor and Kingly Powers do better than observe what has been affirmed concerning the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine as vital to-day as when it was first propounded. When we consider that Canada now swarms with rebel plotting schemes of arson and robbery, on the whole line of the Northern frontier when we consider that MAXIMILIAN is strengthening himself in the throne of Mexico, it is not difficult to find the place for making a practical application of the principles for which the North has just declared.

We now know that this Republic will live; and foreign powers ought to know that it is not only able but disposed to take care of its own concerns; that it will no longer submit to encroachment, whether in active sympathy and aid for the rebels, for which England has been so conspicuous, or in the Squatter Sovereignty which the French Emperor and his tool have attempted in Mexico.

Let the Government come to the standard the people have set up in the Presidential election, and the Administration will derive strength from its resolution and shorten the period when peace and prosperity shall return.

The Moral Effect of the Election.

Speaking of the late Presidential election the London *Times*, some time since, said that the grandest spectacle in the world was that of a nation determining its destiny at the ballot-box. The spectacle is ended, and unawayed by the hostile power of rebellion, or the unfriendly influence of foreign nations, we have established for all time to come a destiny the most glorious that the mind or heart of man can conceive or feel. The moral effect of last Tuesday's achievement is incalculable. The European nations which looked for us to wreck the Ship of State upon the Rebellion, and from our ruin expected to establish more firmly than ever their illiberal systems of government, will hear in dismay the mighty voice of the nation, thundering from Maine to California, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, "The Union must and shall be preserved." With us free government will no longer be an experiment, for we have manifested our ability to maintain it not only against treason in the South, but against sympathizers with rebellion in the North. It was expected of us that we would come out of the mighty contest in which we are engaged by the election of the Chicago ticket, and thereby acknowledge the success of the rebellion, and yield up our government as unworthy, degenerate sons of most glorious ancestors. But the overwhelming voice of the people has destroyed this expectation and dispelled the illusion under which our enemies have labored.

No longer need any man in the nation dread the intervention of foreign powers in our war against treason. The people have spoken their purpose to maintain the government, and England and France dare not meddle in our affairs. We will be left in peace and quiet to do what remains to be done to destroy the last vestige of the rebellion. But this is not all. The result of Tuesday's election will provoke a more friendly tone towards us than we have heard from England and France since the war commenced. When we emerge from our troubles at home, England must expect to make some reparation for the depredations committed on our commerce by her British built, manned and equipped pirate ships. France, too, will remember with much quaking of conscience her unprincipled effort to establish an empire on this continent contrary to the American doctrine.

No comment is necessary upon the effect that the election will have at home—on trade and commerce, on the National loans and currency, and in inspiring our brave army and navy in their heroic contest with the rebellion. Its moral effect upon the rebels themselves will be most disheartening. They have hoped and prayed (if such men can pray) for the success of the Chicago ticket, for upon that they have relied for their own success. The glorious victory of our noble army of patriots will carry dismay into their camps, and spiritless and hopeless will be their last efforts against the Federal Government.

To the liberty-loving people of all nations our success will be glad tidings of great joy. Their eyes have anxiously rested upon "the grandest spectacle in the world," hoping, praying that it would end in the perpetuation of popular liberty. How devoutly will they thank God when they know that their hopes have been realized and their prayers answered! Our country will still be to them and to all the world the asylum of the down-trodden and oppressed. The spirit of popular liberty and the system of free government are now securely established, and each year will see them advancing in great majesty until they become universal. No power can now impede our progress. When the rebellion is subjugated we will have the greatest army and navy in the world. We will take our place as the first government on the earth, and be a terror, not to the good but to the evil.

Sherman's Last Move.

We are disposed to accord entire credit to the report that SHERMAN has destroyed his railroad connection with Chattanooga, burned Atlanta, and struck boldly southward. This extraordinary strategy leaves HOOD high and dry on the banks of the Tennessee, confronted by a large force under THOMAS.

It is idle to speculate on the intentions of SHERMAN. A wide field is open to him; but were we to enter on conjecture, we would as soon think that he meant immediate co-operation with GRANT by approaching Richmond, taking Augusta, Raleigh and other main depots of the Confederacy on his route, as anything else.

It is a bold move, and the evidence of vast superiority of military capacity over the rebels. A few days will probably develope the plan.

THE capture of the Anglo-Rebel pirate Florida, intelligence of which came to our shores amid the Presidential str fe, has not, except in purely commercial circles, attracted the attention equal to the importance of the event. She was the oldest, and probably the worst pirate ship afloat. She had depredated more than any other on our commerce, and been most successful in eluding pursuit. Her capture is, therefore, an event of much importance.

A VOTE CHALLENGED.—When Mr. —— a prominent Democrat, stepped up with a flourish to vote for McClellan, at one of the wards in Pittsburgh—

"I challenge that vote!"

"On what ground?" was the indignant demand.

"If you can produce your tax receipt for either of the last four years, I will withdraw the challenge.

The prominent Democrat subsided instantly.

Foreign Gossip.

Bishop Crowther, the new black Bishop of the Niger; has been received in Africa with much cordiality. He made an address to the pastors and people of Sierra Leone.

The rope trick of the Davenport brothers is an old thing, according to the King of Oude, who says that in India it used to be performed in this fashion; the performer was tied neck and feet and put into a sack, the mouth of which was, carefully secured; he was then thrown into deep water, from which he emerged swimming, free from both ropes and sack. A London paper urges subjecting the Davenport brothers to this test.

The wealthiest English noblemen are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminister, and the Earl of Dudley, neither of whose incomes is less than £200,000 a year, while some exceed it by nearly one-half.

It is now distinctly ascertained that in many parts of Australia, "leads" (as they are termed by the miners) of "wash dirt," consisting of submerged river beds, exist hundreds of feet below the present surface of the earth, and many companies are now engaged in profitably working these extraordinary deposits. That the richest deep, there is yet, in the opinion of the miners, a lower deep of auriferous "gutters," and they manifest now little respect for the teaching of geologists, who, on partial study of layer upon layer, are in error in asserting that, as a rule, gold would never be found in large quantities far from the surface.

A Muller case has taken place in India, on the railroad between Ahmoodpore and Bhutpore; a gentleman traveling in a second-class carriage having been suddenly attacked by a person traveling in the same carriage, and robbed of his watch, and after being beaten severely was thrown out of the window, but contrived to lay hold of the footstep of the carriage, and by clinging to the buffer held on till the train reached the station. The man who committed the outrage is in custody.

A congress of the Sunday School teachers of Manchester and Salford is expected to be held before the close of the year, to consider why Sunday scholars, when they grow up, seldom attend church, and what measures should be adopted in consequence.

Queen Victoria has given a suite of rooms at Hampton Court Palace as a residence to Dr. Faraday, Professor of Astronomy at the Royal Institution, London.

M. Du Chaillu has been heard of. He is doing a good deal in the gorilla way, and has sent alive one to England. Should the distinguished foreigner arrive safely, he can personally confound the foes of M. Du Chaillu.

Since the betrothal of the heir to the Russian throne, there are four young kings or heirs to kingdoms unprovided with wives—to wit, the King of Bavaria, the King of Greece, Prince Humbert and Prince of Orange.

The Paris journals state that the Hungarian general Klapka, having "won fifty-seven thousand francs in one hour and a quarter at the Casino of Spa," has gone to London to be married.

A Gothic church, dedicated to St. Michael, has just been completed at Marseilles and opened to public worship. It is the finest Catholic edifice in that city. The stained glass windows of the choir are particularly beautiful.

A woman was found dead in her bed lately at Bordeaux, and the doctors assert that she died from the effects of the smell of quinces, a large basket of which was found in the room.

It is said that the news of the death of Jules Gerard proved fatal to a sister of his at Nice On being informed of that event, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which carried her off immediately.

Mr. Herbert Spencer Baynes the author of some able metaphysical works which have found readers in this country, and recently a resident in London has just been appointed to the logic chair in the University of St. Andrew's. Mr. Baynes was formerly a student in this college.

Sir Moses Montenore has written a letter to the elders of the Jews in Morocco, exhorting them to promote among their poorer and less educated brethren uniform obedience to, and respect for the Moorish authorities. The danger is that the Jews may now assume a too independan tone, and, by demanding equal treatment with the Mohammedans, lose some of the benefits of the Emperor's edict of toleration. Sir Moses addressed his petition under petty injuries and submission to the Moorish authorities.

It is alleged that the suicide of Mr. Thomas Huntley, a clerk in the Messrs. Spottiswoode's printing office, who cut his throat with a carving knife, was owing to the doubts raised in his mind by reading Dr. Colenso's works. He had been a sober and temperate man, but his new studies had led him to disbelieve in a future state.

Brother Ignatius has been excluded, by order of the bishop, from all pulpits in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. There are now only five brethren in the monastery at Norwich, and one of them is the "infant Samuel," who, though but two years old, has been regularly dedicated as belonging to the order.

A passenger bent on doing things rapidly may leave London on any night at eight o'clock, and the second night after, precisely at eight o'clock (forty-eight hours), be in Malta.

The English Court of Probate and Divorce will open in London early in November with a long and unusually strange list of causes.

Very oppressive orders have been issued against the Danes by General Babenz, the German commander. Imprisonment and bread and water fare are proposed for the Mayors of the towns who do not aid the Prussian soldiers in carrying out their tyrannical proceedings against the Danes. No Danes are to occupy, with his family, more than one room in his house, the rest to be given up to the soldiers, who are succeeded and lodged by all the schleswig-Holsteiners, who fearfully once sought their aid.

At the last sitting of the Germanic Diet the Prussian representative announced that his government was ready to introduce into its states, on certain conditions, a system of measurement based on the metre as unity, and to take part in any deliberations on the subject.

A performance of the Demi Monde of Alexandre Dumas, jr., recently took place in Turin. When the actor came to the passage, "Every road leads to Rome, and the longest is sometimes the safest," loud murmurs arose from some of the audience and prolonged applause from others.

West Virginia Oil District.

HUGHES RIVER, RITCHIE CO., WEST VA., October 31, 1864.

I have had a ride, rarely to be forgotten, through these grand old woods, variously and gorgeously tinted, and beneath this glorious October sun, which, in the forests of Virginia, has a brightness and beauty indeed.

During an entire day, from early morn until the shades of evening closed around, I have been in the saddle, threading the oft pathless wilderness, studying the geological features of the country, and admiring the beauties and glories of the autumnal foliage, which this year seems to surpass in gorgeousness that of any previous season. There has been but little frost here this fall, and summer lingers in the lap of autumn, reluctant to quit the scenes of beauty and flowers and changing verdure.

To one who has never traversed the forests of West Virginia, it would be difficult to describe the rare and varied beauties of the wild woods which would even puzzle Berzelius himself to paint and describe the matchless tints every where beheld.

But my purpose is not to describe the woods in their changing lines. Your readers desire something more practical. I will, therefore, embody a few notes of observation. I rode out to look at the country or oil territory, for verily, oil is king, and rules the hearts of men, (out this way,) with an iron scepter. I rode up to the pits, or "diggings," where, during many years, the hardy, industrious citizens delved in the river bank, and extracted thousands of barrels of pure petroleum. The process was simple and ingeneous. The pits were excavated to the depth of ten or twenty feet, the oil disengaged from the sand, and collected with woolen cloths, &c. These excavations, or "springs," as they are called, are about one and a half miles below the forks of Hughes river, on the north side of the stream. They have been prolific springs, yieilding, at the ordinary estimate of the people who worked them, many thousand barrels. Two or three hands, in the course of August, September and October, would readily collect from one hundred to three hundred barrels. A gentleman has informed me that his teams had hauled in one season for a single party, who controlled the "lower springs," upwards of three hundred barrels. This traffic (the oil was used by "Mustang Liniment" and other quack advertisements of man and beast,) has militated the use of petroleum, which has become, in a few short years, not only a panacea for bruises, and all the ordinary ills which flesh is heir to, but the great illuminator and lubricator of the world. The men are now living, and I talk with them every day, who let loose this Leviathan from his pent up caves, and have lived to behold the great illumination of light and glory; for it must indeed be glorious to become the benefactor of mankind.

The business of gathering petroleum from the springs on Hughes river was continued until the auger or more properly the chisel opened the rocky portals which, for countless ages, had concealed the precious liquid. Those abandoned works begin to assume the appearance of light and glory; for it must indeed be glorious to become the benefactor of mankind.

The business of gathering petroleum from the springs on Hughes river was continued until the auger or more properly the chisel opened the rocky portals which, for countless ages, had concealed the precious liquid. Those abandoned works begin to assume the appearance of ancient mounds on the Alleghany, whose history lives noteven in tradition or legendary song.

These early oil developments on the Hughes river are immediately on the North bank of Hughes river. They have recently been sold by Mr. Blair, member of Congress from this district, to a Pennsylvania company. Numerous lines are going down within an area of two miles from these pits. Not less than four heavy companies are operating within the area mentioned, and several smaller companies and single handed individuals. These have gone up to comparatively high figures, but fall greatly below the prices at which territory is sold in the Pennsylvania oil region, or even in the vicinity of the Burning Springs, in West Virginia.

Valuable developments will undoubtedly be made by some of the parties now operating by steam in this region, and others have begun using with alarming rapidity. As this is the seat of the first oil discoveries in West Virginia, so it must become the finest oil yielding territory in the whole petroleum district. The country south of Hughes river is peculiarly rich in oil and minerals. Stretching out towards the Burning Springs, all indications point to the same favorable results. Wherever wells have been bored, oil of a superior quality has been obtained. At Burning Springs some heavy sales have been made, and this year Petroleum Center, near the Ohio, on Hull and Cow creeks, and their bovine tributaries, and adjacent to the Northwestern Virginia railroad, near Petroleum station. The only point where any extensive developments are now made, was at Burning Springs on the Little Kanawha. Fears of guerrillas, &c., tend to prevent investigation in the intermediate country. Now, however, the spirit of progress is onward. The derrick is seen rearing its head in many quiet ravines, and the steam engine is sending its shrill notes through these wild timbered sections.

A carefully prepared map of the whole oil district is in progress of completion by Colonel De Hass, the well known author of a history of Western Virginia, who has made a careful and thorough geological exploration of the district, and is about to report on the value and extent of the same. This will supply an important desideratum, and his report will be looked for with great interest.

In conclusion, I must not neglect to say that information has just reached me of two successful borings on Oil Creek, in the valley of Petroleum station. The wells are being tubed, and are expected to yield from ten to twenty barrels each per day. I will write you more fully again.

The great trouble in West Virginia has been in not boring the wells deep enough. Without perhaps an exception, all the wells bored fall short of the true mark, and "strike" on the second, instead of the second. It cannot be hoped or expected that oil will be found in paying supply above. Some very profitable wells have been found at one hundred and sixty feet, terminating in bituminous shale; but the true source of supply lies in the lower stratification.

It is the intention of parties now operating in this vicinity to drive their wells to the depth of one thousand feet, if necessary. Such borings will, I predict, bring oil in large and paying quantities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WITCHCRAFT IN IRELAND.—A case of witchcraft has just occurred in the picturesque village of Castleconnell, by the Shannon. Mary O'Grady, "with a baby in her arms, has been doing an extensive business in this line. She first introduced herself to Mr. O'Brien, publican, and represented to him that she was in the thousand and three and one of spiritual world, and agent between them and mortals, who could foretell things to come. After some conversation with her he was induced to give her a sovereign, (£1,) of which she wrapped in a piece of paper and pretended to put it into the fire, as a sacrifice offering to the inhabitants of the other world, through whom she feigned to derive her knowledge. When preliminaries had been accomplished, she told him there were a great many coming to see him, and that she would be able to rid him of the unpleasant monsters. After succeeding in duping Mr. O'Brien out of another shilling and some such petty sum, she went on to give a history now to his future prospects in life. She went also to the house of a pensioner, and asked to be admitted to boil some water. This request was accorded, and in the meantime she managed to procure his safety. He was on the eve of a serious fit of illness, and she had the means of obviating it. She was much obliged for her forewarning, and tendered her some money, she in return presented him with the lining of his trowsers a piece of herb which was brought from Jerusalem, and which he did not attempt to open lest the charm would lose its influence. For these and other acts of imposition Mrs. O'Grady was sent to the prison for one month, with hard labor.

Economical Errors and Prejudices.

Transl'ed from the Journal des Economistes.

There exists a fundamental difference between the errors which physical science attacks and those which the moral sciences, like political economy, attempt to eradicate. Our errors have no effect on the physical world. Were it otherwise, the world would long since have ceased to exist. We may persist in the illusion which so long led men to believe, what many believe to this day, that the sun moves, and yet the sun remains the fixed center of our planetary system. The earth continued to revolve under the very feet of the judges that condemned Galileo But it is not so with the moral and social world. We cannot with impunity err as to their condition. Every error in regard to society is soon transformed by man into a cause of perturbation.

In regard to the political economy, unfortunately, error is natural; more natural than truth, because error presents itself first. Appearances assault us, and around it gather groups of parasitical interests that live upon it. Truth is not perceived at the first glance—for a long time appearing only as a paradox, and even a seditious one. Little by little she makes her way, until finally she triumphs, when so simple, so self-evident does she appear, that she soon passes for only a hackneyed idea. But in the meantime the evil has existed and its reign has been long. In regard to the most important economical facts that affect society, we have all a tendency to accept false ideas, because they are necessary, at first, incomplete ideas. The danger of these errors is both real and great, as history fully proves; and they can only be overcome by truly scientific examinations. No one word, there, like everywhere else, a theory is required superior to superficial common sense, which is controlled by precipitate judgement based on an inadequate knowledge of facts.

Let not that word alarm you. The most practical men abound in axioms, which proves that they also form theories, although, in general, they decry them. Besides, has it not been observed with as much wit as reason, "that the attempt to ignore theory absolutely is to have the excessive arrogance of pretending that it is unnecessary to know what we say when we speak, or what we do when we act?"

Labor, exchanges, capital, credit, taxation, are things which directly interest everybody. Are there any questions more vital, more fundamental, than those which affect the separation of wealth? *Dives et pauper obviaverunt sibi*, the rich and the poor have met. Shall they meet in hatred or in concord? Are their interests in harmonious or antagonistical? What are the principles that regulate the wages of labor, the profits of capital, the rent of lands and houses? It is not necessary to study these questions in a scientific manner, but to have an elementary though methodical knowledge of them. This is what is now done by nearly every one where the elements of P. E. are taught like those of natural history. Shall we alone be the exception? Shall we make ignorance of these subjects the universal rule? Does not universal suffrage include universal instruction? It has been said that civilization is composed of force and light. What becomes of the force when the light is missing? It loses itself, and instead of creating, destroys.

Before examining any particular example, we must first call attention to a general fact. This general fact concerns every industrious society that exists. Every society has in its wealth which it circulates and distributes among its members, who finally consume it. Now, compare the language of superficial servatism with that of the economist in regard to these acts of society, but do this carefully, for the result of this comparison is of an importance that cannot be exaggerated.

It must be acknowledged, when we direct our attention to the economical world, the first impressions are not favorable. Many things offend the eye. It is undoubtedly a beautiful thing to see a hive has its drones, and the worst is that these drones disguise themselves so much like the bees, that the keenest-sighted are often taken in. Bees, we know, are sons of all those producers so jealous of each other, who compete one against the other, having but one idea, to succeed at any price? A sad fact, beside, seems to arise in the midst of these discordant elements. Each producer lives by one of our wants or evils. This is what Montaigne expressed by the phrase frequently quoted, that "the injury of one is the profit of another." Make merry just and joyful, and what becomes of lawsuits; and without lawsuits, how will lawers live? If we were all to enjoy good health, what would become of our physicians? Hence, Montaigne goes so far as to say that "no doctor takes pleasure in the good health even of his friends." I do not doubt but that this calumniates the doctors of the race of Montaigne. It is certainly false in regard to those of our days. But how deny that their interests as doctors is that sickness shall prevail, just as the undertakers would fully desire the remodelment of old buildings; like the undertakers, who only live by the death of others; like the soldiers, who desire war, not for the sake of the wounds but of the epaulettes that it may bring to them? In one word, it is said that all occupations offer up antisocial views.

At the sight of all this antagonism, of these conflicts, of these struggles, are you not tempted to declare that industrial society, that is, society itself, is given up to the most frightful anarchy.

But political economy does not stop at this first view of things. Without denying these conflicts, these struggles, this antagonism, between producers of the same profession, it seeks whether laws do not underlie this apparent anarchy. And would it not be singular if no laws were found there? Where does chance rule? Where does chance parade itself, it might be asked? Is it in the bowels of the earth, which it was formerly supposed only contained the remains of ancient ensue? No, not even there. Geology, in fact, is but a history of the laws of these successive creations. And political eco omy discovers the laws that control labor and the exchange of commodities and wealth. We say that it discovers them, not that it invents them. That which does not exist alone can be invented, and only that which exists can be discovered. It is by discovering the laws of observation and experience. Political economy discovers a certain order in these transactions, an order which, in fact, is their essential basis. It discovers that the multifarious producers voluntarily form an immense chain, a united and powerful association. Not only every one divests himself to one single kind of labor, instead of attempting to accomplish them all, or nearly so; but these tasks, so varied, are infinitely subdivided, to such an extent that a single product is the result of the labor of twenty or of one hundred different laborers; a vast concert of efforts which is not limited to one people; the production of a simple cotton, silk or woolen fabric, for instance, reaches from the two hemispheres, associates India, China, Italy, America, Australia, England, France. Finally, that competition which is incessantly accused of being anarchical, is what equitably adjusts the price of all products and services, a thing which appears so simple and which, in reality, is infinitely complicated; so complicated, in fact, that we may defy the best learned government, the most able administration, the most learned academy, composed of the *elite* of French statisticians, to attempt it without ending in chaos. This competition, by obedience to a superior law, the law of supply and demand, does another thing just as necessary, just as difficult and just as important; it correctly distributes labor, intelligence and capital among the various occupations upon the mere notice of a rise or fall in profits and wages. Is not all that the highest possible harmony and admirable rests? This harmony is self-created; and in the single reserve of the legal repression of abuses and of violence, it is produced by a spontaneous action of private interests that co-operate together and adapt themselves to the general wants of the community.

Can it be supposed, for one moment, that to society it is immaterial whether it remains in doubt or suspense as to which of these two contradictory views is true?

No, this is not immaterial. The danger that exists in remaining undecided between these two theories is this. As long as society believes itself abandoned to chance, to anarchy, not these disorders which the law partially reaches, but those which the law itself engenders, society will seek a liberator, a legislator; it will lend its ears to all those who propose to it entirely regenerate society. The long and the convulsion exists in the minds of men, they will say, "the world was badly made, let us reconstruct it."

The world is filled with these regenerators of society after an imaginary system, who, believing God to be absent from his work, have taken the heroical decision to make themselves gods, of course with the best possible intentions, even with the best of hearts. One of them, by no means the least remarkable for the strength and originality of his faculties, Charles Fourier, the head of the pluralistic phalanx school, proposed to change, at the decreed that civilization, during the six thousand years of which annals exist, has never ceased to be thoroughly anarchical; that society is substituting to the laws and to the will of God, a Newton is necessary to discover the law so that it subsequently be enforced.

"Is it necessary to add that Fourier's Utopia is pure simplicity? Whence comes this confidence in the future of phalansterian association, in the hope that the dream of this one man will replace as by enchantment, and speedily, that has the experience, in the intuitive and deliberate wisdom of mankind? If society is still to be reformed, if it be an enigma which is yet to be solved, if it be a chaos which awaits an organizer who is to mould this ductile clay in accordance with his ideas, why should it not be Fourier or that one? The general well-being of all is thus offered for competition to men of imagination, and under the pretext that society, as it is, is insufficiently orderly, it will be thrown into utter confusion.

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The *Corriere delle Marche* states that a petition is being signed at Ancona for the purpose of obtaining the suppression of the monastery

Le Figlie del Sacro Cuore, as being connected with the monastery at Loreto, closed by order of Government, in consequence of scandalous scenes enacted there.

The Davenport Outrage.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* says that the Davenport "mystification" of tying and untying is an old trick among the Indians of the northwest coast of America. He was travelling in Oregon in 1844, and met a certain Thomas McKay, who had been in the Hudson Bay Company's service. This McKay told the following story of an adventure of his some years before:

"There was a camp of the Nisqually Indians near ours, and among them was a famous medicine man, or conjuror, as you would call him. That chap could tell everything that was going to happen for a hundred years to come, I believe; so Mr. Ogden determined to consult him. Well, we all went to his lodge, which was made the same as the Sioux made theirs, with poles covered over with buffalo skins. His, as well as the others, was round, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, about twelve feet across and twelve feet high, and at the top of it he had got a parcel of bells hung. There was nothing in the lodge when we went in, only him squatting in the middle of it, and a bundle of buffalo robes lying against the wall of the lodge. These we afterwards lifted up, and were quite sure that no one was hid under them. Mr. Ogden told him we had come to consult him as a great medicine man about something that we wanted to know. He was almost naked, having nothing on but an old buffalo robe over his shoulders and a cloth about his loins.

"After Mr. Ogden had spoken he went through a lot of manoeuvres and antics, which he called 'making medicine;' about ten, although it was a perfect calm, not a breath of wind moving, the lodge commenced rocking violently from side to side, at times almost lying prostrate, as if it were blown down by a gale of wind, and then rising up and going down on the other side, and all this time the bells were clanging and clashing and making a terrible row; then all of a sudden everything became perfectly still and he told us to go outside and see what was on the top of the lodge. When we went outside we looked immediately for some one near the lodge, but there was not a soul, and no one could have been hid, for it was on quite a bare prairie, and not a bush near it. We looked on the top of the lodge, as he had told us, and there was the big white crow, which certainly had not been there when we went into it.

"So we returned to him and told him what we had seen; then he said, 'Now tie me up as close as you can, so that I cannot get away, and take your own ropes,' for we thought it was a bit of humbug, and we were going to use his own ropes, so we got one of our lassoes and lariats (horse hair ropes), and took his buffalo robe off him and tied him up; first, we tied his hands behind his back; he was squatted on his hands and legs, and we tied his legs together, and his hands to his legs; then we tied a rope around his body, and tied him all of a heap as we were, and knotted the rope at every turn, so that one would think it would take a man at least half an hour to turn him adrift. Well, then, somebody proposed that we should tie him in a sack, as this was a seine net that we had at the camp; so we took one in, and also knotted the ends together, and also secured them again with rope. He asked us to put his knife near him; this we did, laying it down about a yard from him, so that he could get at it. We then threw the sack over him, and he was left lying upon, as before, the lodge waved, the bells rang, the white crow came in and flew in rapid flight, circling around the old man's head, and when we came in all again, perched itself upon his shoulder. Then said he, 'Now you may ask me what you want to know;' so Mr. Ogden said 'We wish to know when Mr. McTavish and his party will be here.' The answer was 'On the third day from this, at half an hour before sunset, you will see him and his party coming down the hill.' The next question was, 'Where is he now?' The answer, 'They are camped upon a certain creek,' naming it.' He was then asked, 'What has delayed them so long?' and he answered that they had been detained by the mountains being covered in snow. Well, sir, on the third day from that, just about half an hour before sunset, sure enough there we saw the party coming down the hill, and into camp they took up their quarters that three days before they had been camped upon the creek that was named by the old man, and that they had been delayed in the mountains four days by snow."

OYSTERS IN FRANCE.—The augmenting consumption of fish in France, originating in the facilities of transport by railway, has induced the Government and private enterprize to turn attention to piscatorial cultivation. Oysters, the price of which has nearly doubled in the last ten years, have received special attention. The first exhibition ever known of oysters took place last week at the Zoological Gardens, in the Bois de Boulogne. The Societe d' Acclimatisation invited the proprietors of all oyster beds in France to send specimens to Paris, in order that their various qualities might be tested. The Chemin de fer company having permitted to inspect and taste this favorite shellfish, an interesting lecture was delivered by M. Gillet de Grammont on the natural history of the oyster, and the mode now adopted to increase its reproducing powers. The lecturer reminded the audience that the cultivation of the oyster was practised by the Romans, and he might have added by the same means as those now employed, namely, by depositing tiles on wood to receive the seed, which is prevented also from being washed away. At the lake of Fusaro the remains of the Roman beds may still be traced. The most important feature of the lecture was the reference made to the increased production in France, especially at the Isle de Re, at Toulon, La Rochelle and Arcasson. The general system employed is to deposit tiles and old basket-work in protected posts, and then carefully to watch and destroy the oyster's many enemies. I presume all we heard is pretty well known in England, excepting, perhaps, the employment of what is called *cement hydraulic* for receiving the spawn, with the view of transplantation to any distance. The main practical fare, that the increased cultivation of the oyster is profitable and practicable, and in France has enthing which appears so simple and which, in reality, is infinitely complicated; so complicated, in fact, that we may defy the best learned government, the most able administration, the most learned academy, composed of the *elite* of French statisticians, to attempt it without ending in chaos. This competition, by obedience to a superior law, the law of supply and demand, does another thing just as necessary, just as difficult and just as important; it correctly distributes labor, intelligence and capital among the various occupations upon the mere notice of a rise or fall in profits and wages. Is not all that the highest possible harmony and admirable rests? This harmony is self-created; and in the single reserve of the legal repression of abuses and of violence, it is produced by a spontaneous action of private interests that co-operate together and adapt themselves to the general wants of the community.

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The Crops.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a crop circular from the returns of correspondents of the Department, showing the following facts:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Wheat, bush.	181,188,089	179,404,036	160,695,823
Rye, bush.	21,289,457	20,782,782	19,872,975
Barley, bush.	15,388,022	14,467,153	15,716,328
Oats, bush.	171,463,405	173,860,575	176,690,061
Hay, tons.	20,537,988	19,706,847	18,116,751
Corn, bush.	500,220,805	451,967,959	530,581,463
Tobacco, lbs.	206,151,746	267,267,920	197,468,229
Buckwheat, bu.	18,708,145	15,896,455	18,700,540
Potatoes, bush.	113,234,644	100,158,670	96,256,883

Decreases in same—New Hampshire 2-3, New York 1/4, Pennsylvania 1/2, Ohio 4-5, Wisconsin 1, West Virginia 1/4.

Increases in same—Maine 2 3-5, New Hampshire 1-5, Vermont 1 1/2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 3 1/2, New Jersey 14, Pennsylvania 1/4, Maryland 1/2, Delaware 3, Kentucky 4 5-6, Ohio 1, Illinois 1 1-5, Missouri 3 1-7, Wisconsin 3 3-5, Iowa 3-5, Kansas 1, Minnesota 5, Nebraska Territory 2 1/2.

Increases in same over 1863—Maine 1 1-5, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 1 1/2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 3 1/2, New Jersey 14, Pennsylvania 4, Maryland 1/4, Delaware 1, Kentucky 2 1/2, Ohio 2 1-12, Michigan 1, Illinois 5-6, Indiana 1, Missouri 2 3-7, West Virgin

Wit and Humor.

Look out for people who are habitually suspicious and ready to believe that others act from bad motives. In many cases, the evil they ascribe to others is only what they feel inclined to do themselves.

The mind that has learnt things and forgotten them is on a superior footing to that which has never received the teaching. Most things learnt may be partially forgotten in everything but the training they have given. Cultivation is consistent with a great deal of ignorance.

A young pupil in the non resistant school of philosophy was once elected to the legislature, or council from one of the interior counties. The house bills pleased, he drew up a bill abolishing all punishment for crime, and then prepared another forbidding people to commit crimes.

Old Father Bushnell of Vermont, used to say, that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that before."

How to make Friends Uncomfortable.—The same substance may be an impertinence, an unpalatable truth, or a disagreeable thing, according to time and circumstance. For example, in a fit of absence, we perpetrate some solecism in dress or behavior. It is an unwelcome truth to be told it, while there is yet opportunity for remedy, or partial remedy; it is an impertinence to be informed of it by a stranger who has no right to concern himself with our affairs. It is a disagreeable thing, when—the occasion past—our friend enlightens us about it simply as a piece of information. We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations and acquaintances who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing, that is true. Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a burden, a load to be got rid of, and under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncandid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony—convinced that the truth like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the conclusion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being ourself the executioner. We have most of us acted the enfant terrible at some time or other. But this crude simplicity of candor, where it is the result of the mere blind, instinctive assertion of truth, is a real weight; and the primary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended is welcomed as a deliverer. Children and the very young have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed, the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children all their days, and very awkward children too, who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hair-dresser in Leech's caricature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing be to come of the communication. These, as Sidney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we can see, no wise cause than inconsistence of fact and opinion—feeling it to be a sufficient and triumphant defense of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. So-and-so that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" "Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such a one that he is growing fat and old?" "Because he is." "Why repeat that unfavorable criticism?" "I had just read it." "Why disparage this man's particular friends?" "I don't like them." "Why say to that young lady that her dress is unbecoming?" "I really thought so." It is, however, noticeable in persons of this obtrusive candor, that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths, from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in a seeming bluff, honest good humor. Still they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherent defect of sympathy.—*Essays on Social Subjects.*

What the Sun Does.—Leaving out of account the eruption of volcanoes, and the ebb and flow of the tides, every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic or inorganic, vital and physical, is produced by the sun. His warmth keeps the sea liquid, and the atmosphere a gas, and the storms which agitate both, are blown by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmitted strength. Every fire that burns and every flame that glows dispenses heat and light which originally belonged to the sun. In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is in application or misapplication of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb. And remember this is not poetry, but rigid mechanical truth. He rears, as I have said, the whole vegetable world, and through it the animals; the lillies of the field are his workmanship, the verdure of the meadows, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He urges the blood—he builds the brain. His fleetness is in the lion's foot; he springs in the panther; he soars in the eagle; he slides in the snake. He builds the forest and hews it down; the power which raised the trees and wields the axe being one and the same. The clover sprouts and blossoms and the scythe of the mower swings by the operation of the same forces. The man digs the ore from our mines; he rolls the iron; he rivets the plates; he boils the water; he draws the train. He not only grows the cotton, but he ignites the fire and weaves the web. There is not a hammer raised, a wheel turned, a shuttle thrown that is not raised and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured forth into space, but our world is a halting place where his energy is conditioned.—*Prof. Tyndel.*

Instinct in a Dog.—A dog had been accused of killing sheep. He and his master were very fond of each other. It was a long time ere the owner could be made to believe the ill report about his favorite. At last he was convinced that poor rover was guilty. As he could not bear to kill him himself, he came into the room one morning and said, "Peter, you may take the dog, after breakfast, and shoot him. Mind and kill him dead." The dog was in the room and heard it. In an instant he darted out of the room and was off in a straight line. No calling or shouting could cause him to turn his head. Straight as an arrow he shot across the lots and went out of sight. Every hour they expected him back. At night he would certainly come. But no: he never returned! Many months after this, his master was riding on horseback in a wild, lonely place. Just as he came between the two banks through which the road had been cut, he saw poor Rover standing on one of the banks. His heart yearned towards the old friend, and he spoke to him kindly. But Rover's heart was hardened. He gave one growl, snapped his teeth at his old master, and again scampered off at the top of his speed. His master never saw him again.—*Rev. John Todd.*

A Man Entombed in Iron—The Body Exhumed After Thirty Years.—Six instrums since a resident of Hanging Rock was buried in a cast-iron coffin weighing 2,500 pounds, probably made thus weighty in the hope that it would never be moved. The present generation, however, not sympathizing with their idiosyncra ic predecessor, a few days since exhumed the body, and yesterday brought it from this city on the Big Sandy packet Telegraph. Jenkins & Sons have been intrusted with its removal to Spring Grove, which will take place to-day—a large hinged wagon being used for that purpose. This extraordinary coffin has laid in the earth thirty years, and until doomday, perhaps, will be visited in its new home in our beautiful City of the Dead with the same curiosity that now attaches to the sphynx of Egypt, and from the same cause.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The problem of suspending life by freezing seems to be accumulating data. Perch and mullet may have been carried from Lake Champlain to Eastern cities, frozen perfectly solid, and on being put into a bath of water, have come to as lively as ever. A female convict in Sweden is in ice on experiment. A man was found lately in Switzerland, who gave signs of life after being frozen for nine months. The power of stopping while the world goes on may be the next wonder. Ice houses may soon be advertised with comfortable apartments for skipping an epoch or waiting for the next generation.

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OIL COMPANIES.

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, who own 2,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 3 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOE RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., Oil City, W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary.

oct28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oct8-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas.: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. M. KING, Liberty Street. oc24

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be attended with immediate pain, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 25 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Quicanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, for superior to sets of gum I have elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
27S PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but two of Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN, and the Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JAMES M. WARD.

THIS EVENING, the most thrilling four act drama ever written, entitled

FREE OAK; or, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

Kathleen Kavanagh.....Miss Pauline Cushman
Barney O'Toole.....James M. Ward

To conclude with
THE MARRIED RAKE.

Miss Pauline Cushman in two characters.
Mr. James M. Ward as Mr. Flighty.

Friday, benefit of Miss Major Pauline Cushman, who will give a short lecture, embracing her experience while in the rebel lines.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON.
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Engagement of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL, the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste, who will appear in a beautiful dance upon the tight rope, without the aid of a balancing pole.

MASTER WINFRED RAVEL,

The youthful Prodigy, will also appear upon the rope.

Continued success of the fairy stars, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER; Miss MILLIE TAYLOR the favorite vocalist, in a choice selection of vocal gems.

Conclude with the SECOND ROSSON.

The celebrated comic Pantomimmist in a favorite character. A new and diversified olio of Singing, Dancing and Ethiopian extravaganzas by the Melodeon Star Company.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

First appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California, and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and Fashion-ble audiences, and pronounced by them to be the Great Artists of the Age.

On MONDAY, Nov. 14 h, will be performed Bourcicault's charming comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....(as played by him 350 nights in Europe and America).....McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
no7-tf.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jeSdly

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John L. Schuyler, Thos. H. Lane, Wilis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, Jr., Charles Spencer, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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se7

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Insures Against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
GEORGE MCCULLOUGH, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors:
ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., B. L. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN D. MCCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. L. MCGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se5-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

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SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:
WM. BAGALEY, JAMES H. REED, JR., W. G. JOHNSTON, B. F. JONES, REUBEN JONES, Hon. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY PRESTON, S. M. KIER, JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, JR., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.
de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below B. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Seller's Cough Syrup, Cary's Cough Cure, Cary's Worm Confections,	Fontz's Cattle Powder, Alcohol, Turpentine, Soda Ash, Dye Stuffs.

no4-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of Ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18-1y

The SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market. JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood street. no3

OILS.

WM. B. RICE,
No. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.

OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

Subscriptions obtained for new companies.

Oil lands bought.

New companies organized.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCE—J. B. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 28, 1864. no8-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.

The subscriber, having opened an office at No 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transac ing a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks and Government bonds.

Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.

REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
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98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil ock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6-1

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

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and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY,
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.
se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. jy4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

RESTAURANTS.

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co's, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se13-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
sep7-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au31-1y

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bond, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 92
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Subscriptions, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 56
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

J. B. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. H. SMITH, WM. B. COPELAND, HARVEY CHILDS, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JACOB PAINTER, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.
no8-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1863, will, we believe, be sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT B. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. SPEER, R. G. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it at interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, $20 35 at end of three years, or convertible into 7 3-10 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh26-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
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Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12-1y

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House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
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W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, se23 No. 121 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the undersigned, Second Bank, Allegheny City, large lot and commodious house. Possession in the spring. Also, a fine collection (about two thousand) of fruit and ornamental trees. Ground required for other purposes. Worthy the attention of persons planting new grounds.

W. M. S. BISSELL.

At office of Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. nov5-2w

FOR SALE—

Those two three-story brick houses, situate on north side of Robinson street, Allegheny City, one door from the Canal Bridge. These are very desirable dwellings and will be sold at a bargain.

For particulars inquire of
RUHN & CASSIDY,
no8-6t Attorneys at Law, No. 93 Diamond St.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WYSEMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slope with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed by any in the Pittsburgh district, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 130 Allegheny P. O.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, being property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon. Title good.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property is not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 51 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Bicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with four rooms on both floors; a new frame dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered, and is one of the best stock farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE

A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

DENTISTRY.

SPENCER'S
STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 254 Penn street.

SPENCER employs nine

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS.
Market street, Pittsburgh.
at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
Other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Gold and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Boards Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 9, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81		102
U. S. 5-20s	101¼	101¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95½	95½
Gold	240	245
Connelsville R. R. 6s	83	.....
Steubenville R. R. 6s	45	.....
Steubenville Scrip	50	.....
Lawrence County Bonds	30	.....
Butler County Bonds	50	.....
Eureka Insurance		52
Pennsylvania Insurance		85
Monongahela Navigation Company		46
U. S. Telegraph		90
Allegheny Valley R. R.	111	.....
Connellsville R. R.	113¼	.....
Connellsville R. R. (interest)	12	.....
Manchester Savings		52
Lucesco Oil		20
Acme		25
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		12
Columbia	72	.....
Fleming & Blood		3.95
Phillips	7¾	7¾
Oil Basin		10
Germania Oil	4½	.....
Cherry Run Central	1.90	.....
Horse Neck	1.15	.....
Linden	5½	.....
Rose	1¼	.....
Hemlock	4	.....
Ohio Valley	1¼	.....
Federal Oil	1¾	.....
Pittsburgh and West Va	1.10	.....
National	2	.....
Mass Mining	8¾	.....
Coal Bluffs Mining Company	2¾	.....
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	9	.....
Merchants' Oil	6	.....
Pittsburgh and Great West	2¾	.....
Eldorado	2¼	.....

SALES AT BOARD OF

Gold	243½	.....
Gold	243	.....

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
100 Second National		Div. Nov. 8 ₱ ct.
100 Fourth National		
100 Exchange	72¾	Div. Nov. 6 ₱ ct.
50 Commercial	77	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	71	" " 5 "
50 Allegheny	77½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	68	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	62	" " 5 "
50 Citizens	61	" " 5 "
100 First National		$2.75
100 First National, Alf'y	111	$2.00
50 Manchester Savings	46	4 ₱ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
50 Eureka	52	" Nov. $4.00
50 Monongahela	82	" " $3.00
50 Eureka	56½	" " $4.00
50 Pittsburgh	104	" Aug. $4.00
25 Allegheny	37	" July $3 00
25 People's	28½	" " $4 00
100 Penna	43	.....
RAILROAD.		
50 Monongahela	23¾	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
50 Clair Street	4¾	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50 Hand Street	51¾	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	33	.....
50 Birmingham	33	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
100 Allegheny Valley	69	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	89	Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	104	Div. Oct. 2½ ₱ ct.
100 Cleveland & Pittsburg	96	Div. Oct. 4 "
50 Connellsville	12¾	No Div.
50 do (interest)	12¾	.....
50 Steubenville	5	.....
50 Chartiers	5	.....
50 Hempfield	⅝	.....
50 Alley's & Manch'ter	3	.....
25 Birmingham	41¾	.....
50 Citizens	45	.....
GAS.		
50 Pittsburgh	88½	Div. July $2 50
50 Allegheny	81	" May $1 00
25 Birmingham	31¾	" June 5 ₱ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	20	Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
100 North American	7¾	.....
100 Dalzell	9¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
100 Allegheny and Pitts.	9¾	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
100 Phillips	7¾	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
8 Iron City		.....
8 Horse Neck	1	.....
8 Lucesco	20	.....
8 Federal	1 45	.....
20 Acme		.....
8 Whitely Creek	1¾	.....
8 Fayette	¾	.....
8 Story		.....
4 Fleming & Blood Farm	4	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
10 Olmstead		.....
100 Rynd farm	6¾	Div. Nov., 3½c.
10 Florida	99	.....
5 Phillips	7¾	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
Ohio Valley	1¾	.....
El Dorado	2¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
Cherry Run Central	1¾	.....
10 Dunmore	1.90	.....
10 Noble & Delamater	8¾	.....
8 Linden Oil Co	5.05	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
Penn Oil Co	1.90	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
Oil Basin	10	Div. Nov. 2 ₱ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greenss. Tpk.	11¾	.....
80 Monghela Navig'n 45		Div. July $2 50
BONDS		
Allegheny County 6's, 74½	Coupons	Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	75½	do do do
do 5s	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	90	do do do
do 4's	70	do do do
Alley'y, V. R. R. 7's	106	do do do
do 6 per cent.	100	April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	86	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R. R. 6's	75	
Ill. Ins. County 7's	96½	
Pitt tp. County 6's	99	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The market for Oil Stocks ruled strong. Maple Shade sold at 42; McClintock, 6¼@6½ asked; Mineral sold at 3; Dalzell 9½; McElheny, 6¾; Noble & Delamater, 8¾ @9 asked; Egbert, 5¼ asked; Curtin, sold up to 11; Rock, 4½; Phillips, 7½; Schuylkill and Oil Creek sold largely at 3. Gold 254.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9—P. M.

A very exultant feeling pervaded the financial and trade circles to-day. Business men, like all other sensible and reflecting individuals with loyal hearts, regard the great political contest which has so satisfactorily culminated, as the announcation that our Government is now *safe*—that the rebellion will be put down and peace with its countless train of blessings is soon to be ushered in by the strong arm of our valient soldiery. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln will have a most important bearing upon the national credit. It is a guarantee to the holders of government securities that her financial policy will not be materially changed or interfered with, but maintained in its integrity and efficiency. Its foundation resting in the ability and willingness of the people to bear taxation, proportionate to the emergencies of the government, during the continuance of war.

—Oil stocks were pretty active. Large numbers of the shares of our local companies changed hands at advanced prices. Ross Oil Company a few days ago was dull at any price, but now it sold to-day on the street at 1¼, being a rise of fifty per cent. since it declared the 3 per cent. dividend. Horseneck is also looking up under favorable advices from its oil territory.

—At Philadelphia to-day information has been received that another large well was struck on the Hyde and Egbert farm. This well is known as Keystone No. 4, and is owned principally by two companies, the "Schuylkill and Oil Creek," and the "Maple Shade." The former owns one-quarter of this well, and also have an excellent show for a flowing well on Cherrytree Run having struck a two feet crevice. The stock of the "Schuylkill and Oil Creek" had run down to 1¾ in the Philadelphia market, which was the quotation last Monday.

To-day several thousand shares were sold at three dollars, an advance of 1¼. The par value of the stock is ten dollars, and the capital $500,000.

—The following comparative statement shows the average conditions of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$13,110,905	$13,035,470	De.	$85,435
Loans	41,598 194	40,7 8,747	De.	165,553
Specie	8,681,148	8,058,904	De.	426,149
Legal Tend	13,655,494	12,889,309	De.	755,185
Deposits	37,425,689	36,943,993	De.	481,696
Circulation	2,519,385	2,455,776	De.	93,609

—The bank averages the past week, says the *Ledger*, it will be seen, show a decline in every item except that of loans, which was slightly increased. The Government, it is understood, called down its deposits with the National Banks sharply, which not only reduced its own particular line, but also the items legal tenders and circulation. The specie item decreased more largely than in any week for many months. Some of the banks were, no doubt, tempted to sell by the seemingly high premium offered for it, and some others, possibly, as a means of commanding currency to meet a somewhat active general demand for greenbacks.

—The deposits of Gold at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of October amount to $283,99) 52, and the deposits of silver to $2,019 75, making a total of $285,625 67. The Gold coinage for the same time amounted to $378,208 34, nearly all in double eagles. The Silver coinage was only $23 61, all in fine bars The Cent and two Cent pieces amounted to $107,000, being pretty nearly equally divided between the two coins. The total value of the coinage of the month is $477,611 95, covering in all $6,207,844 pieces. The number of Cent and two Cent pieces made during the month is eight millions one hundred and ninety thousand, and yet a copper or a nickle Cent is scarcely to be had.

—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending November 5:

First, Newcastle, Pa	$150,000
Union Bank, Philadelphia	250,000
First, Angelica, New York	100,000
Total capital during the week	$500,000

—The recent heavy failures in England have awakened some anxiety as to the probability of a grand revulsion in financial and business marts throughout that country, threatening even suspension of the Bank of England. But the crisis is regarded with less anxiety here, and the opinion prevails that but little darger exists to us of any serious depression from this cause. Thus far, nothing more has occurred than might be expected from the action of the high rate of interest upon the financial system of England. The merchants and traders are largely dependent upon the facilities of the banks. These are afforded in the way of open loans, frequently unsecured, of discounts of customers' bills, both of which are often extended to such a degree as to render them absolutely dependent upon their bankers. The banker, in turn, has his customers' bill rediscounted, or placed to the credit of his account with his banking agents in London. The advance of the rate of discount at the Bank of England at once produces a contraction of discounts throughout the country. The large London bankers limit the discounts of the country banks, who have again to request their customers to reduce their open balances and to reduce their discounts of paper. The inevitable result is that those who have been relying largely on bank facilities—and the easy temptation always makes their number legion—suddenly find themselves without the means of meeting their obligations, and have either to ask extensions—which are too easily granted—or to announce their failure. The extension of limited liability companies has doubtless tended, during late years, by promoting an increased activity of capital, to advance the price of money, and has thereby become an element in the present financial derangement of England. One of the probable effects of these troubles on the other side will be an earlier withdrawal of a portion of the large American balances for some time in London, than would otherwise have been brought home. The risk of leaving money exposed to the operations of the London Stock Exchange, and the fluctuations of the Liverpool cotton market are so materially increased as to make safety at home as great as it is abroad.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Business in the oil way was active. There being a liberal demand, more particularly for Crude, the sales were to a fair extent. The river to Oil City continues in fine navigable order. Business on that stream was active. The arrivals include the Leclaire, Petrolia and Urilda. The departures were the Advance and Urilda. The receipts of oil for the past two days were 3,415 barrels. This was principally disposed of yesterday. At Oil City the market was firm, with a number of parcels changing hands. At the wells holders obtained $10 per barrel readily. Reports from the East announce a firm market with an active demand at an advance of one cent per gallon. The stock of oil in this market at present is not large. The advance of gold in New York has improved the feeling in regard to oil. Prices advanced from one-half to one cent per gallon, closing at 32c in bulk and 37c with packages. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The sales since our last foot up to 2,000 barrels, at the following prices, viz.:—500 bbls, bulk, on the hills, delivered at wells, 32c; 200 bbls, at 32c, packages returned; 800 bbls do, 32c; 312 bbls, 32c, packages included; 50 do same price, and 500 bbls, 32c, barrels exchanged. REFINED OIL was not so active. We know of nine sales—800 bbls, bonded, 58c. We heard of no transactions in free oil.

PAR was steady, with further sales, at $7 per barrel.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro.	1345	O. C. Brown	32
R. Wray	30	Penna Salt Co	175
J. Mawhinny	419	Pennock, Ball & Co	46
McKelvey	150	J. Wilkins	418
Mitchell & Baxter	210	J. Gallaghe	210
R. Rosenbergh	410		
Total	3,415		

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 69 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J. Graff & Co., 100 bbls refined for Baltimore.

Lockhart & Frew, 360 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Sill & Co., 62 bbls crude for New York.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 10, 1864.

The Iron market has presented no new feature for some time past. The demand was local. Prices were unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

FLAT BAR. ₱ lb

1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
3 to 6, by 1 to 1¾ inch	8½
3 to 6, by 1¾ to 2 inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾, by 5¾ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¼ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
¼ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE. ₱ lb

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

⅝ to 6 inch	9½
⅜ and 2	9½
¼ and 1¼	10
and 1⅛	10½
⅛ inch	11½
⅛ inch	12½
⅛ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	¼ and 9-16 inch	9½
1¼ to 1¾ inch	8½	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9½
1 to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅜ to 1 inch	9½	¼ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9½	¼ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	10
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	10½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1 by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	9 37½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	4d Lining	12 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½	Barrel.	
Casing Nails.		¾ inch	11 13
4d	10 13	1 inch	11 13
5d	9 98	1¼ inch	10 38
6d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
10d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
4d	10 63	6d	9 88
5d	10 38	8d	9 63
6d	10 13	10d	9 38
8d	10 13		
10d	10 13		

10¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

New York Petroleum Market.

November 7.

Petroleum very quiet, sales light, comprising only 2,500 bbls crude, 40@47 gravity, on spot, at 43½@44c, nearly all at 44c, at which the market closed quiet; 2,000 do for all the month, 44@47c; 400 do, refined, in bond (105 test) at 63@63½c; 500 do do, usual test, 80@83 for prime light straw to white; 70c for prime white, the market closing quiet but firm at 68@69; 250 do, deliverable up to 15th of this month, 70c; 1,906 do for all the month, 71½c; 250 do for next month, 72, 73 @73½c; 2,000 bbls, free, chiefly at 82 @84c for prime light straw to white; 300 straw and low test at 75@80½c, closing quiet but firm at 84c; 50 bbls refined naptha, 60@63 gravity, 52; 20 do, 66 gravity, 46c; and 300 do, 60@63 gravity, 20c, in bond.

Milwaukee Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bu. Market 2@3c better. Sales this morning: 28,000 bu. No. 1 spring in store at $1 93½@1 95; 1,000 bu do at seller's option all the week, at $1 93; 1,0,0 bu do, buyer's option all week at $1 94; 5,000 bu do, seller's option all month, at $1 90@1 91; 25,000 bu No. 2 in store at $1 83½@1 84. Sales on 'Change 27,000 No. 1 spring in store at $1 98@1 99; 10,000 bu do seller's option till Nov. 22d at $1 90; 3,000 bu do till 20th at at $1 90; 40,000 bu No. 2 in store at $1 83. Corn—sales 40, ou at $1 34; 4,000 bu inferior at $1 38. Rye—sales, 22 bags at $1 20.

PROVISIONS—Sales, 2 tierces Indiana mess beef at $32. 50 bbls prime city tallow at 15.

Cincinnati Alcohol and Whisky Market.

We have to report a continued dull market, and prices are lower. We now quote at 98 per cent. over proof at $3 44.

Whisky was in rather better request and prices advanced to $1 70 per gallon, with sales of 350 barrels.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The sales made were not large. The election through which we have just passed, has occupied a large share of attention as a general thing, and business has been neglected. The election being over, large operators will now turn their attention to trade. The receipts of produce during the week were small and sales were likewise. The Ohio and Allrgheny rivers were in fine navigable order and boats in the latter stream are doing a good business. The Ida Rees has resumed her place on that river; she will leave for Oil City to day, in charge of Captain R. Rees. The favorite packet, Kate B. Porter, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, and way points. She will have dispatch. The Olive, Captain Andrews, did not get off last evening. She will start, positively, this morning. The Armenia will leave for St. Louis in turn. The iron steamer Tamaulipas will will leave for New Orleans during the present week. The fine packet Onward is loading for Cincinnati. The Starlight is announced for Cincinnati. The "Lent Leoti" left for Cincinnati with a good trip. The Bermuda came in from Cincinnati with three hundred and seventy-five tons miscellaneous freight. She has not yet decided for what port she will load. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALT—The market was steady with a good local demand. Sales of 100 bbls, at works, at $3 ₱ bbl.

BACON—The stock of old Bacon is pretty much exhausted, and one of our largest houses have closed out their entire stock of Shoulders, amounting to 60,000 lbs, at 19c. The amount held by other houses is quite small. The season may be considered about over. The arrangements made for the coming season is very limited, and the high prices of Hogs have prevented packers from taking hold.

OILS—We have no change to notice either as regards prices or demand. There is a good inquiry for Lard Oil; sales of 75 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 25 bbls No. 2 at $1 75 per gallon.

LARD—The market was firm but quiet at 24c per lb.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand. The sales were to a fair extent, in fact they were the largest we have reported for some days. The advantages of the market were on the side of sellers, who advanced their figures about 25c per bbl on both extra and extra family; the latter was very firm. Among the sales of the following: 100 bbls extra, at $10 25; 300 bbls extra family, a good brand, at $11; 225 bbls do, in lots, at $10 87 @11 00; and 300 bbls do at $11@11 25—closing at the latter figure.

GRAIN—The demand for certain descriptions was firm, with an improved demand. The receipts during the week were small. Wheat was in good demand for red prime quality would bring $2 00 readily, and White, $2 10 per bushel. Oats—Were active. Sales of 2 car loads at 88 @89c, 500 bushels do, the terms were withheld. Corn—Was more fancied. Sales of 3 car loads old shelled, at $1 45, at depot; sales new at $1 20 per bushel. Barley—Steady, Spring at $1 60, Fall, $1 65.

POTATOES—The receipts were large, and the sales were liberal; sales of 500 bushels of Peach Blows at 90@95c; 400 do at 90c, and one car load at depot at 90c.

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair demand; sales 100 bushels, "York State," at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market presented no new feature. The receipts are on the increase, and prices range from 35 to 38c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues steady, with a fair local demand; sales of 64 boxes, W. R., at 20@22c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—We have no change to notice in this article. The rates were firm but unchanged. The stock in first hands is not large.

Hog Products.

COVINGTON, KY.

The receipts for the week ending at noon today amounted to 2,920 head. The market was brisk throughout the week until Saturday, when the military order forbidding the shipment of any hogs to the north side of the Ohio river, during the present season, was promulgated, which brought things to a stand still. There are several hundred head of hogs in the pens in and near this city, the owners being unwilling to do anything in the way of making sales until packing is commenced on Government account. It is thought that the Government will do a portion of the packing of its own, during the present season, and believed that the principal portion will be done at Louisville. Our quotations at present are as follows: First quality, $16 50 to $11 00 per 100 lbs gross; second quality, $9 to $9 50; third quality, $8 to $8 50.

LOUISVILLE.

The hog market for packing has not opened here, and we hear of no contracts on the part of packers. Prices are pretty well sustained, and we quote a sale to a speculator of 2,000 fat hogs at 9½c, on foot, to be weighed on delivery at the farmers' pens.

Hogs, heavy and well fatted, sold at 9½ to 10½c, gro's. The offerings at the Shelby House were of good qualities, but no cattle sold higher than 6 to 6¼c, which was the highest average rate paid by butchers for good conditioned, fat bseves. Sales of heavy hogs were made as high as 8c.

CHICAGO.

Receipts of hogs, 10,318; cattle, 1,033. The market for hogs is steady and firm at $9 50 to 10 for fair to medium; $10 25 to 10 75 for good, and $11 for choice. The cattle market is moderately active and firm, at $3 50 to 3 75 for common to fair; $4 to 4 50 for medium; $4 75 to 5 25 for good; $5 50 to 6 50 for choice.

Mess pork is steady at $38; prime mess quiet at $33 to 33 50. Hams firm, at 17½c for sweet pickled and 18c for green. Lard actively sought and firm at 21c. Nothing doing in English meats. Beef products quiet and unchanged.

With an unusually large supply for so early a period of the week, there has been a corresponding degree of activity and firmness in the market. Prices have advanced 25@35c. on good medium to prime qualities on our previous quotations, and at this advance nearly the whole of the week has been cleared out.

Several large sales have been made. Wallwork & Mallory's total sales amount to 4,051 head, at prices ranging from $9 65@9 80 for 1,051 lbs. Our city packers have bought freely. We note a drove of very extra quality purchased by A. E. Kent & Co., of Francis, 795 head, averaging 231 lbs at $10 85@10 90c.

The market closed this evening firm and active, with but little stock on hand unsold.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

November 8.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard have fallen off this week, reaching about 2,800 head. The market is very dull, and prices are without any material change. Extra Cattle are selling at from 15@15½c per lb, according to quality. The market closed very dull, and sales were reported at lower prices than the above.

Cows have advanced, with sales of 75 head at from $36 up to $90 per head, as to quality.

Sheep—Prices are firm, and the market active; 4,500 head arrived and sold at from 7@8¼c per lb, as to quality.

Hogs.—The market is dull, and prices have declined; 3,500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $15@17 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,300 head from Pennsylvania.
1,100 head from Ohio.
400 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are small this week, only reaching about 75 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at from $35@70, and Cow and Calf at from $45@90 per head, as to quality.

CALVES.—About 30 head sold at from 6@10c ₱ lb, as to quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 1,800 head. The market, in consequence, is firm, and prices are well maintained. Fair quality are selling at from 7@7½c, and good to extra at from 7¾@8¼c ₱ lb, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 3,000 head this week. The market is dull and prices have declined, with sales at $15@17 @ 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

2,463 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $15@17 @ 100 lbs net, as to quality.

539 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at $15@17 @ 100 lbs net.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

November 8.

The advance in gold, together with the scarcity of labor and a limited supply, have given a corresponding degree of firmness to the market. Prices rule very firm, with an advance of 50 @ ton on previous quotations. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No. 1 ₱ ton	$80 00
Msdilon, No. 1	80 00
" No. 2	75 00
Union Pig, A	75 00
" B 1	70 00
Lake Superior	75 00
Franklin, No. 1	75 00
" No. 2	70 00
Taberg, No. 2	65 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 8.

The sales of tobacco at the warehouses amounted to 69 hhds, with no sales at the Louisville. At the Pickett 12 hhds trashy lugs sold at $7 75 to $9 50, 6 hhds heavy lugs at $10 25 to 11 75, and 1 at $12 75, while leaf ranged from $12 25 to 26 50. At the Ninth Street 5 hhds low grades at $7 90 to 8 65, 5 hhds good lugs at $10 50 to 12 50, leaf at $15 75 to 24 75, 1 of manufacturing at $36 75 and 1 of stems at $3 80. At the Boone 5 hhds trash at $5 00 to 6 90, 11 hhds light lugs $7 to 9 90, 3 of good lugs at $10 75 to 12, and 3 low of leaf at $15 50 to 22 50. The sales since the last rust., the first week of the new year, were 386 hhds.

New York Pig Iron Market.

Scotch Pig is firm, but the demand is moderate. We notice 500 to 600 tons, in lots, at $60@61; yesterday more was asked, but we only heard of small sales best brands at $65, cash. 2,000 tons English Rails, 50 lb, were sold to Government, on private terms; and 1,000 do, for future delivery, $114, cash. English and all descriptions is held firmly for more store, but there is little or no inquiry at any price, and our quotations are nominal. Peru Bars are very firm at $200, and we heard of this price being refused for "Saltus."

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

The market rules dull, and Hot Blast in the large way declined to $70. In the small way, however, $75 is still being obtained. Cold Blast remains steady at $80. Bar Iron remains quiet, firm at 8½@9c.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

Several barges have been received since our last review, and sold at 20@22c for Youghiogeny. It is being delivered from the several yards throughout the city to consumers at 2c ₱ bush,

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA,—John Herbert, 22 bbls apples; John Polamer, 3 do do; R. Wallace, 324 do do, 1 hose; Clarke & Co, 34 bbls appies, 2 hhds tobacco; C. H. Hagan, 9 bbls apples, 1 box, 15 bales hay; Godfrey & Co, 174 bdls paper; Ardesco Oil Co, 40 empty oil bbls; Livingston & Co, 1 broken scale; Mable Horton, 2 bxs H. H. goods; D W C Bidwell & Co, 4 powder magazines; Wilson, Carr & Co, 1 bx notions; Jesse Freeman, 5 pkgs H H goods; Western Hotel, 5 bbls cider; A J Marks, 3 bbls apples, 3 bbls cider; Wm McKeown, 11 empty oil bbls; H H Snowden, 34 sks potatoes, 12 bbls apples; A Riddle, 16 bbls apples; W S Robison, 60 bbls oil; Robert Dunne, 12 pkgs apple butter.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER BERMUDA.—Clarke & Co, 1,000 bbls flour, 40 hhds tobacco; Long & Duff, 25 kegs lard; A Bradley, 1 box stove patterns; R & J Watson, 73 pkgs mattresses &c; Lemon & Weise, 44 pkgs lounges; A Edler, 1 bbl butter and eggs; Graham & Thomas, 3 coils rope; Mrs F A Manns, 1 hhd tobacco, 1 box samples; A F Taggart, 5 bundles hog skins; John Hall & Co, 8 plows; R F Loomis, 100 tons pig iron.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nimick & Co, 60 tons metal; Hitchcock & McCreery, 350 bush corn; R Bobst, 205 sks potatoes; L H Voigt, 18 sks do; McWhinney, Hare & Co, 39 pkgs midse; F C Jenkins, 1 car potatoes; Lemon & Wise, 27 bdls chairs; J Myer & Son, 70 do do; Hadley & Co, 32 do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 17 bbs appies; J Myer, 1 car lumber; Simpson & Knox, 200 bags wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—James Daller, 14 bush potatoes; Martin, Oliver & B, 2 cars iron; H W Oliver, 14 rolls leather; S V Lightcap, 1 buggy.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J Hespenhide, 50 bbls highwines; Townsend & Lyford, hams; Lambert & S, 50 bbls highwines; T Malony, 1 car sheet iron; Col Cross, 1,920 sks oats; S Lindsay, Jr., & Co, 100 bbls flour; J S Leggett, 3 cars wheat.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Bowman	Sweeny	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening, at twilight, there were eight feet water in the channel and about at a stand. In the evening we had a heavy rain.

The Armenia, Capt. McCallum, is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday.

THE steamer Onward, Captain Mellon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine passenger steamdr Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE fine packet Kate B. Porter is advertised for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Any business entrusted to this boat will be done up about right. This boat was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Captain Porter says he will fight it out, if it takes all fall.

CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* refers to Captain J. H. Maratta's new boat, as follows: "The war steamer, Anna, that had such a severe tussel with the rebels on the Tennessee River, is loading for Pittsburgh, and announced to leave this evening. The Anna, we think, is entitled to a pair of "horns." The rebels are said to have captured one gunboat and disabled three others, but the Anna passed their batteries triumphantly, with flying colors.

Business on the landing was very dull. There is an abundance of tunnage in port, but freight is scarce. The following are the current rates: Nashville $1 00 Memphis, Lower Ohio, and St. Louis, 40 and 50 cents, Pittsburgh 30 cents.

LOUISVILLE ITEMS.

The river continues rising pretty fast, with five feet six inches water in the channel last evening, by the pier mark. During the previous forty-eight hours it has risen nine inches at the wharf, and twenty-seven inches at Portland. The weather was delightfully clear and pleasant Saturday, but cloudy again yesterday, with a hard rain in the evening.

On the falls last evening there were fully 3¼ feet steamboat water down the Indiana chute, and a little over four feet water in the dug chute.

The tow-boat Little Giant, from Pittsburgh, was at the wharf Saturday, with a barge heavily laden with railroad iron.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The weather was mild and wet yesterday. It has been raining hard and steadily all day, and is still raining as we write. The indications warrant us in saying we will once more have a big river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, with plenty of water in the Kanawha, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The Falls will have twelve feet, and rising, last night. Here, the river has swollen ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with twelve feet seven inches and six inches and a half feet in the canal. The